was running with a plentiful supply of water.

Thich is never failing. The area of this Pond is 26

area, but it will be exlarged to 42 acres. The vegetable er which grows in it will be removed, the bottom ally cischarge of 5 500,000 rations. After partaking of a Barlon. Simenson's, Cornwell's and other ponds, pursted by the Company were ve ited and the quality of the after tested by the company. Returning to John I Soed-for's at 6 o'clock, an excellent duner was ready at 7, to thich they sat down. Hen, E. W. Fishe presided. After the discussion of the various dishes, Mr Hunter proposed to beath of Mr. Fishe, the Chairman, who arose and made comeremarks in a happy style, at the close of which he

proposed the health of E. W. Houghton, Esq., President of the Long Island Water Works—who arose and responded briefly, and pro-med the health of Nicholas Dean, President elect of the mpany. | This was greeted with three cheers,

Mr. Dean arose, and after a few words of introduction proceeded to speak upon the water project. The subject of a supply of water for Brooklyn and Williamsburgu has been mooted a number of years; but, until recently, small progress has been made. It has been ascertained that Long island does fornish the sources of water for its flour isbing cities. To day we have visited some of them, and have found, within a distance of fourteen and a half miles of the city, a daily supply of twenty million gallons of of the city, a daily supply of twenty million galloos of water. These sources have been carefully goaged by scientific men, and their statements of the quantity are worthy of confidence. This is an enormous supply for Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for the present, and will be implister the next thirty years, allowing for the most abe-

al increase of population.

The Croton River does not supply over 6,000,000 gallons per day more than will the sources which you have seen to day; and by going fift on miles forther, you would have een that double the quantity-at least 40,000,0.0 gallonsan be supplied from these streams.

In Lendon, where there is a population of three millions the supply never has exceeded 60,000,000 gallons per day

Philadelphia which supplies 380,000 of its population with water delivered on an average in 1852, 5,731,000 gal bus of water per day. The number of tenements of dif-Street kinds supplied then was 20,000. In Brocklyn and Williamsburgh there are no such numbers of water takers. The supply from Bauley's Pond alone will be sufficient for

In the construction of these works there will be no hea n job like aqueducts, expensive embankments, &c. rater will flow to the engine house, where it will be ele-rated 172 leet—a hight from which it will flow to the topof the houses on the highest elevations of Brooklyn. Health Economy, and protection from public calamities call for the construction of these works.

After some further remarks, in which he demonstrated

the great advantages of these works, to the entir s tisfacson of all present, and to the astonishment of many, he closed by teasting the Press. Mr. Arnold, of The Brooklyn Eagle, responded in good

tlyle, and gave;

Long Island Ponds.—When they are tapped for the benefit of Brookbn and V. litana-burgh, may there be a Smith to do the haumering,
and a Dean to say grace.

F O. J. Smith made a few remarks in response. N. F. Waring, Esq., and others, addressed the company,

but we could not remain. Many of those in the party were agreeably surprised to

find so plentiful a supply of g ood water so near at hand. NAVAL.

Arrivet of the Netherlandtah War Steamer Amster-

dam.
This vessel sailed from the lexel on the 18th of July, and arrived at Plymouth on the 20th. On the 2-th of July she sailed for New-York, via Fayal, stopping six days at the latter port. While in Fayal the officers were well received by the citizens, who showed them every courtesy. The officers speak in the samuel terms of the kindness which they received at the hands of the American Consul, Mr. C. W. Dabrey, and his estimable family, who left nothing un-Cone that could minister to the pleasure of the visitors. The officers of the Austerdam's redelighted with the exquiate scenery and climics of Fayal. The steamer brought a United States mail from Fayal, and also the mail begs of the U.S. brig Dolphiu, one of the vessels employed in the deep sea something. On the evening of the 22d, when within two days of New York, in lat. 41 deg. 81 min. N. long of deg. 45 mm. W. of Greenwish, at a o'cloak P. M., they observed the Gomet, to the W. N. W., 11 deg

min. high, very distinct, and the tail quite luminous.

The Amsterdam arrayon of the Battery about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and was added from the Navy Yard and Governor a ishad, which compliments were appro printely returned. The who and others were imp adi-ately waited on by Mr. Zitemerman, the Netherlandish Con-ul, and others. The officers paid their respects to the Mayor, after which they made a visit of inspection to the mail steamer Hum botat, and were most cordially received by Capt. Lines, who conducted them over the ship.

The Amsterdam comes as a special envey from the Gov. tion. To morrow the officers will pay their respects to the officers of the Navy Yard, and inspect that Governmen-

Station. On Saturday they will visit the Crystal Palves.

The following are the officers of the Amsterda or Capt. Spanjaurs: Lieuts, Kroekel, Van Bleiswyk, Ris, Van Rhyn, Van Haersolte; Doctor Pammeno; Purser Verhoon; Capts. Clerk, Welters; Chief Rog neer, Sol.

1160 to burden, and mounts eight gans. Her bow gan is an 80 pounder, her stero gun carries a 60 pound shot, the Other six are each 30 pounders. See has a crew of 125 men, all Dispisch. Captain Spanjaurs was in New-York in the Pear 1805, on board the sloop of war Pallas, which brought the Duke of Saxe Welmer as passenger to this port. At that time twenty-five men deserted, which practical expa-rience, coupled with the advice which he received from the Port Admiral of Plymouth relative to the late deser-fices from H B. M. frigots Leander, has made him very cautious, and he is determined to be careful of crew. The Amsterdam will remain at this port for about three weeks, when she will proceed to the West Indies, until further orders. The officers will all lodge on bow their ship during her stay here. The gentlemen of the their ship during her stey here. The gendamen of the quarter-deck appear to be a happy, jovial, and good-natured set of men, who, in their intercourse with each other seem to study the unsintenance of comfort and sociability, rather than stiff nocked efficients.

Arrival of the U. v. nrig Bainbridge. The U. S. brig. Bainbridge, Commander John Manning, came to anchor of the Navy Yard last sventing, from Porte Praya, Cape de Verde Islands. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, John Manning; Liestonants, W. B. Macomb, Andrew Bryson: Purser, John Johnson; Act ing Master, W. W. Bassett : Assistant Surgson, G. d. Har

rell: Midshipmen, C. H. Greene, Robert Boyd; Captain, J. Higgins.

hr. W. H. Morse, U. S. Storekeeper at Ports Praya.

Came home passenger in the B. The day the B. sailed from Ports Praya the U. S. frigate Constitution, bearing the on the Coast of Africa: all well on board. The Bainbridge has been in commission at months, a portion of which time

Col. Liewellen Boyle was at the Hotel de Gilbart on the tist of July, in good health.

LETTER FROM CAPT. JUDKINS.

To the Editors of The Commercal Advertises. NEW YORK, Argust 21, 1833 GENTALDINE: In the schools article in y or paper of yesterday, when allouing to a sinp having been seen on Naminchet Shoals by inc you asy. We perhaps are not sundered with particulars to speak with much surhorist in the marter, but it does seem to us that "Cape Juckins has not done what he ought to have done "nider the circumstances," and you then proceed to animal vertically stroked y input my conduct and instinant that I was actuated in not readering assistance to the visual of the process of

I have to request that you will publish the following

Statements
On Monday aftermoon, at half-past three, Nautucket
Shoule distant about ten miles. I saw a large ship which
appeared to be on the shouls, and which, as far as I could
make out with a giass. (It was hary at the time) looked
like a steamship. I had then no reason to suppose it was
the Profite or Arctic, farther than that also seemed to have
no howard; but whatever vised it was it was not in toy
power to render any austrance, nor did sharrequire any from ms. She had a small steamer and a schooler close by, which I supposed had been sent to her. Her passen-gers had either been landed, or the means were there to take them off.

take them off.

There was no danger to life, nothing calling for or justifying my risking my ship or the lives of my passengers, and I did not even suppose that I could relieve any anxiety which might be felt in New York, as I had every reason to think that the ship on the shoal had had communication with Nantucket, and that everything about her was known in New-York, and if she had wanted any aid which I could have afforded, the small steamer could have stood out to

me, which she did not. But, lastly, will you inform me how I could have taken the Arabia to the ateamer on the

me, which she did not. But, lastly, will you inform me how I could have taken the Arabis to the steamer on the place's without getting on their also?

If there had been danger to the lives of those on board the thin on the shoat I should have lowered my boats sod sent them to their sid, but this thave shown was not required. I do not think it necessary to make any denial of the charge which you have so unjustly brought against me, that rather than lose the opportunity of miking a quick passage I would leave a ship in distress, when I had the power to assist her. Sailors are not apt to be guided by such contemptible considerations.

I leave it to the perulic to decide whether your conduct or nine in this matter is most deserving of censure.

I remain, hire, Your ob't serv't. C. H. E. Judkins.

LAST OF THE EARL OF STIRLING.

The Satanic Press came out in a long letter from Wash ington, on the 10th inst, with a "full, true and particular account' of the claims of a certain Earl of Stirling, who was thereby declared to be the actual owner of the Brit ish North American Fisheries, (duly gazetted as his own private property") and, with the usual Satanic impudence, pompously announced that this gave a "novel and "startling aspect," to the Fishery Question, that it was indicative of " a fresh speck of wa-," and that this Stirling anneuncement would cause "greater sgitation and exolte" ment" than ever before arose out of the Fishery Question

Nor was this all. The Satanic exultingly declared that Hon Robert J. Walker, "prior to his departure for Eu-rope" (he being in New York at the time!) had legally gene into the case, had arrived at the conclusion that the person who claims the great Fisheries as "his private "property" was really and of right the Earl of Sticking; hat, during a recent visit to England and Scotland, Mr. Walker had this conclusion strengthened by conversation with "several distinguished persons" (none of whom, however, appear to have told him that the said Earl's does ments had been proved forgeries, in a five day's trial in the Cent of Sessions); that in alliance with several other lags. and political characters, be had become one of a Joint Stock Company to exercise the Earl's asserted right, for what old Traphots would call " a consideration" to the said Earl: and that the question, placed before Mr. Pierce, had already acced much agitation and cogitation in the Presidentia

Next day The Tribune entered fully into the question gave the history of the pretended claim to the Eurldon operty and rights of Stirling, and completely proved that the person pretending to possess this title and those right; and properties had no claim, legally or morally, on which a rational man would advance a cent.

At the same time, however, that this article appeared in The Tvibune, the contents of the Satanie article of the reviens day appeared in The New York Express-with his exception, that what had figured in the Satanic, in small type, as from a correspondent at Washington, flour-ished in *The Express* ("one day after date") as an original and leaded leading article, headed "A new Claimant to the Fisheries. An Important piece of History." It might have been added, "Important-if true." in this article of The Express, unhappily published on

the same cay with the manswerable expose in The Tribune, (unanswerable, because it stated nothing that had not been proved, on eath, in more than one trial in Courts of Josce i it was affirmed that both President Pierce and the *Secretary of State regarded the "claim of Lord bur mg as 'a very important incident in the negotiation' with Eng and on the Fishery question; that the claimant of the Spiriting title, "acting by the advice of counsel and friends some time since associated himself with an eminent American statesman, Robert J. Walker, with Mr. Hodge, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and an excellent financier, and with parties of means and intelligence in his city, and is now prepared both to defend and sell the privileges granted to his ancestors by the British Government." these mainly consisting of "the entire right tishery within six lesgues of the shore (of Nova Scotia and Canada) on an extent of coast of over three thousand miles in length." The Express further added that "emi pent coursel in the United States and England have invertigated the facts, and come to the conclusion that the "claim is a perfect one," and that Mr. Robert J. Walker, as afor-said, had become "bead of a company who now day claim to toe fisheries" under title from Lord Stirling Berides the expose in The Tribune, several other Now

York papers more generally discussed the pretended claims of the person calling hunself Earl of Stirling Therefore, well discussed as the subject has been, there of e to doubt that Robert J. Walker, late. Secretary of the Freasury, and late Finvoy Extraordinary to England, of the Lilinois Central Railroad Company, and new Commissioner to Chips, must have been aware of what the Satanic and The Express charge him with-namely: the unlawyer the measure of taking it for granted that there is an Ear of Stirling, with the exclusive rights boasted of. This, o course, ith pugns Mr. Walker's legal astuteness, and fur ther involves the question of ignorance in a case very notorious in the Criminal Calendar of Great Britain and which has further been popularized by being publication with culicidatory notes, in Blackwood's Magazine! If Mr Walker makes up his mind on questions of title in this care. has manner-if he forget that the documents on which great pretensions are row put forwars are notoriously false land, as a lawyer, he should have known this)-we can only say that not much is to be expected from his sagacity as Minister to China. To this hour, he has not de nied that he has endorsed the Stirling claims, and that he actually heads a company, in which he and of ers have in veried unds, to buy out "the noble Earl," and take hi place as regards the Fisheries. Both in the Satanic and The Express has his name been repeatedly coupled with this Stirling hoax:-why, if the charge be untrue, has he

The expect in The Tribune completely closed up the Saturde organ. A few more words, as from Washington promised to prove the case-but no proof came. The last time the Satanic ventured on the question, it was to snee at "the set disent Earl of Sterling." On August 10, h was a high and mighty peer; in a week after, when The trick, the poor man was only a Tribune had exposed the pretended (sci-disant) Earl!

The Lapress, to do it justice, has stuck more steadily to its assertious. Right or wrong, it stands by them-like the horse jockey who swore that a certain horse was sixteen feet high. "Eest?" said the Judge: "you must mean "hands" "Did I say feet?" "Yes, 'respondes the Judge-Then," replied the witness, "feet it must be what I say.

The Express, a few days ago, positively declared that the Stirling claims "have been investigated by the Presi-dent and Cabinet, so far as to be regarded as an important element in the negotiation with Great Britain That is, claums based upon forged documents!

Again, The Express has thus attacked the motives of

That is, claims based upon forged documents!

Again, The Express has thus attacked the motives of The Tretane for having exposed the hoax.

"I perceive that the majority of your City Press is out in full blast against Lord Stirling's claims, but when they rely in devistand the question they will probably see a cause for charging their views on the subject. The visit here and bitterness of one or two of your journals on the subject leads to the inference that there is something more in the attack than meets the eye, and it is very apparent that these long and confiding written articles, with reference to dates and circumstances in such full details, mass have been prepared in reference of the publications to which they are replies, as their prompt and subsequent apparance tendared it impracticable to have 'got them up as a short notice of a low hours. Stream people here may that if Lord Stirling's claims are so prepostations, there exempts to be an unnecessary degree of vigor put forward to reputate them, and especially as the establishment of these claims would uncountedly be favorable to American journals mile such a decided and inner also against them? Can you in New York answer the question? I have just risen from a perusal of a pumphist in vindication of Lord Stirling's claims, prepared by an eminent and very intelligent have or of this cit, which certainly makes out as clear and as strong a case as I over examined and if the faces there stated are converted and pour examples in and if the faces there stated are converted and to me as being interested in the business, both here and a New York, are men who are not likely to be led astray by a fictitions or ridicatious claims nor to be furthered from their purpose by paper purpose. Asser receives, as I after Rathle formerly and nee not likely to be led askey by a locators or reactions oner to be the sheered from these purpose by paper 'pallets'. Aske reverses, as Falker Estable formerly and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has been streng about very accuracy in the vicinity of the White House and the State Department since the publications on this subject.

The New-York papers do "understand the question" How could they guess, "in advance," that the question was to be started in the Satanic or elsewhere? Our own "long ad carefully written" article was produced, "impracti cable" as it may seem, on the moment, from the publish-reports of the Stiffing trials, which give the case is familiar not only to lawyers in New York, but to the reading and recollecting public generally. Nay, there are people in the City now who actually were present at the trial at Edinburgh, in 1839, and can describe the melanoholy appearance of "the soi-aisant E arl of Stirling," as he stood at the criminal bar, with his white hair, pallid cheeks, and square glassed spectucies.

There is something ludicronsly absurd in taking for granted, as The Express does, ("if the facts there stated are correct, as I, of course, presume they are,") that the pamphlet issued by the Stirling party contains the truth

A more impudent piece of sophistry was never printed. It written letters to "the Earl of Stirling, under that title, but shirks all the particulars of the two trials at law, which put the Stirling claims here de combot. Yet, with any our collment or perversion of those, the statement must be fraudulent. The story is briefly as follows:

A schoolmaster in Worcestershire, named Alexander Humphreys, had for his mother a daughter of Rev Jame Alexander, whose ancestry has not been traced. Alexan der is the surname of the family to whom was granted th Exciden of Stirling. Humphreys assumed the surname of Alexander, forthwith declared himself the rightful Earl Stirling and went through the form (usual then, but since redified on account of this very case) of being served law ful and nearest bei -male of his mother and of the Earls o Stirling. Further pro forms steps were taken, and the self-called Earl of Stirling attended and voted twice at the election of Scottish Peers—the second time under protes from the Earl of Roseberry, who, in March, 1812, obtained the appointment of a Committee of the House of Lords t consider the facility with which people assumed titles with out authority, and to this Committee was referred a peti-tion from the Marchioness of Downshire, as female de-scendant of the fourth Earl of Stirling, compluning of the undue assumption of the Stirling title by this said Hum

In 1836 the Government, through the law officers of the Crown for Scotland, instituted an inquiry as to the grounds on which the Earldom of Stirling was claimed. The Judge (Lord Cockburn) decided that there was no poof of dum pire; s' grandfather's descent from the first Ev l of Striing

By and by came the proof-a parcel of documents, anony monely left at a London bookseller's, for "the Earl of Stirl ing," fellowed by another bundle, partly written and partly ed on an old map of Canada, dated 1703, anonymoraly pasted on an old map of Canada, the fortun- teller of Pari left with Maclie, le Normand, the fortun- teller of Pari Humphrey's intinate friend to whom he had given hi acte for 400,000 francs.

On trial, in Edinburgh, before four of the Lords of Ses sion, (commencing April 29, 1829, and continuing four days,) the verdict de bred th t Humph ey's documents were for Well might this be, for the map of Canada, on which come of them were written, though dated 1703, was no published till 1718, when Louis XV., Fenelou and others, professing to have written or signed them, were dead. The haw of Scotland has three verdicts: Gnity, and not guilty besides "not proven," which does not acquit the accused but seclaring that the proof is not sufficient to convict, discharges him as a suspected person, who may again be tried for the like offense, if further proof turn up It was "not proven" that Humphreys had forged th uments, n r had used them knowing them to be forced But that they were forged was proved. As these does ments would be impounded, (for they were all lodged in the Court and certainly would be restored to the accused,) w are entitled to ask what are the documents, if any, on which the soi desant Earl of Stirling," now in Washington founds his claim? Has there been a forgery of a fresh se

The real history of the peerage in question ends thus : Ia 1739 the Earldom of Stirling, as transmitted in the direct male line, became extinct. But the patent of Charles I. dated June 14, 1633, had given the title not only to Si-William Alexander (to whem, in 1621, James L. had grant ed Nova Scotia) but to his beirs male bearing his surname and arms. In the year 1716, James Alexander, a \$30t, who had been "out" in the rebellion of 1715, fied to America and became Secretary of the Province of New York, and atterwark Surveyor General of New York and New Jersey, He married the widow of David Provoest, and died in 1756, leaving a son (William Alexander) and several daugh

James Alexander was lineal descendant of Andrew, uncl of Sir William Alexander, the first Earl of Sterling. There, fore, under the patent of 1633, direct heirs-male falling, the descendants of the uncle would succeed to the title grant ed the nephew. These rights descended, of course, to William Alexander, of New Jersey.

Well-educated, young and spirited, this gentleman en tered the army, as And-de-camp and Private Sedretary to General Shiriey, serving through what was called the French war. In 1736 he accompanied General Shriev to England, was received into the first society, winning the friendship of the Earl of Bute, Charles Townshind, the Itake of Argyle and others of note, and by the advice of his friends laid claim to the Earldom of Stirling-his own property, in America, being sufficient to maintain "the "dignity of the peerage," Wedderburn, afterward Lord Chance for Loughborough, gave an opinion most strongly in his favor. From 1757 he was busy over this claim and in December, 1761, petitioned the crown to confirm the itile. Before a Jury in Edinburgh, he was duly served nest mail heir to Heory, the last Earl of Stirling. The title not being confined to the heirs-male of the body would go by the law of Scotland, but not that of England, to the hears collateral. Then came the question, whether the union of 1707, between Scotland and England, abrogated the Scottish law and usage in this respect. Of all the great lawyers, only Lord Thurlow (and that many years after,)

contended that it did.

Mr. Alexander assumed the title, and was so addressed by Peers and Commons in England and Scotland In 17 he returned to America, keeping up his corresp indexes with his distinguished tiends in England and Scotland, and Earl of Stirling, he continued to his sying day. When the struggle grove between the Colonies and the old country, Lord Stirling sided with his countrymen, the Americans. In March, 1762, the cons deration o his claim to the title was "postponed until the next Session of Parliament," but not proceeded with, first from Lord & from London, and eventually, as well as finally, from the outbreak in which as a "rebel in arms" he became a marked man, not to be obliged or gratified by the British Parlian ent. In the War of Independence, Lord Stirling became Major General of the Continental forces, and, at different periods, had under his command every brigade in the American army, except these of South Carolina and Georgia. He continued in active service throughout the whole contest, thanked by Congress, loved by the soldiers, and appreciated by Washington. When the struggle was virtually ended, he died, aged 57, in pary, 1783. Had he laft a son, the title would have descended to him. His second daughter mar-ried the late Col. William Duer, father of the ex President of Columbia College, and of Judge Duez, of New-Jersey, whose valuable "Life of the Earl of Stirling" was put ished, for the New Jersey Historical Society, in 1847 America, therefore, the Euridom of Stirling became extinct, on the death of a good and great man, a scholar, a soldier and a patrict.

The public have a right to know whether the "Earl of "String," endersed by the Satanic Press, by Robert J. Walker, "the eminent lawyer," and by The Express news paper, be the Alexander Humphroys whose trial, for forgerly, occupied five days in Edinburgh in April and May: or whether there be another " Richmond in the de an valued and loss fide Peer of the British realm. If the "venerable Earl now at Washington" (whose claims or cupy President Pierce's attention, when, we suppose, he is not thinking of his new Hveries.) be the Humphreys we have introduced to the public, his claims to the Fisheria are worth nothing. No matter for that, He has been taken up as genuite, and there are people who cling is very dispair, it would seem, to all that is improbable and

" The lover may District that look which see is his sent way; The habe may come to think that it can play With Heaven's rainbow; alch made may doubt The slining gold their erucide gives out; But Faith, facutic Faith, once wedded fast To sue dear faisehood, hags it to the last?

To use dear finehood, but it to the last:

SHERBLAUDS, Pa., Ang. 19.—Piscone Assung Scien.—I
notice from a deaflorage County correspondent, an inquiry
in regard to a disease among keys. The same commenced
among a lot at this piace. The first one attacked died in a
tew hours. The second one attacked was immediately
fed sulphur, and a pail of coid water thrown directly apon
the head and throat every hour, effected a perfect care
The remancer, I presume, were saved by the use of sulphur, a most excellent actic one against disease among logs. John Anderson, of Portland, a gentleman who has been

John Anderson, of Porliand, a gentleman who has been it intendinged in the politics of the State of Mune-who was a member of Coogress from 1805 to 1803, U.S. Dis-rict Attentey for Maine from 1803 to 1806, Collector of Pertland for many years, and also Mayor of the city-hed at his residence on Monday, after a long and painful illoss.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

ALRIANY, Taxon ALRIANY, Taxon The managers experience much difficulty in procurproceeding in the examination of witnesses—taking the testineous of those first who are most likely to know anything of the charges contained in the articles as they are laid down, first in regard to the Lettings of '51, which are set forth in the first five articles; second, in regard are set forth in the first are articles; second, in regard to the paying exhorbitant prices for materials; third, paying out money for work without authority, &c. Hav-ing examined all the witnesses they could get into Court on the Lettings, they were obliged this morning to proceed with the examination of witnesses under charge fourteen in regard to the Commissioners' omitting to attend ap-

praisel cases. William I Cornwell, Mr Calhoun and priisel cases. William I. Cornwell, Mr Calhoun and Nelson J. Beach, Canal Appraisers, were examined, all of whom testified that the Commissioner appeared before them but once or twice; that they were left to adjudge upon a large number of cases, involving a large amount of money claimed as demages to individuids, against the State; that it had been the custom for years; that the Commissioner had told them that they need not notify him unless it was actually necessary for him to be present. They had, however, considered it their duty to notify him, and had done so. That counsel was selfom nt. They had, however, considered it their duty to orify him, and had done so. That counsel was sellon notify him, and had done so. I mat comment that engineers if ever sent by the Commissioner, but that engineers were almost invariably sent to them; that the Commissioner almost invariable sent to call upon engineers when sioner had authorized them to call upon engineers when-

ever they wanted them.
This afternoon Jonas T. Oothout, a Canal Superintendent in 1851, was examined touching the matter of making a contract for timber with Rosevelt & Beach, at certain prices, and the contract not being in writing. He testified as to the price of the timber being fixed by an engineer at very high prices, and the contract being a

rhal one.

Messrs Tennis Waldron and Henry Wicks, Canal Suorintendents, were examined as to the visitation by commissioner upon these sections. They each swore Commessioner upon these sections. They each swote his visiting them some three or four times during the year: that they did not see him oftener, and that he never gave public notice of his intention to visit.

Several attachments were moved for the purpose of procuring the attendance of witnesses.

Æsor.

PHILADELPHIA.

emespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug 25, 1883.

The weather is cool and pleasant to day, with some

The weather is cool and pleasant to day, with some a mptoms of rain brewing.

Michael Curren and Charles Dumpfee were arrested resterday on the charge of committing an assault and lasters on John Williams, a colored man, with intent to kill. Williams was employed as cook on board thesen on a Flackella, lying at one of the loss! whereas at Richan and, and on Monday night Last the prisoners want on board for the purpose, as it is alleged, of committing a robbery. They were resisted by Williams, but he was soon over overed by the assailants, and heaten almost to death. If was taken to one of the up town hospitals, and at the latest accounts was still in a dearer route condition.

ciety was held yesternay at the Chimeae Massuu. Dr. W.n. Alcott, of Massachuretts, presided.

A series of resolutions in viodication of the views of the Society, and discouraging the use of animal food, was adopted. A number of speeches were made in advo-way, are in opposition to the vegetable diet doctrine. A vegetable banquet was served this afternoon at the School room of the Bible-Christian Church, Third st., above franklina. rapklin-av.

THE PESTILENCE AT NEW-ORLEANS

rrespondence of The N. V. Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 17, 1835. The report of to day shows a considerable increase over yesterday, the total being 210 deaths, of which lessere reported Yellow Fever. The following named percept buried yesterday, were natives of the United States:

John Ander, aged 23 years.
Same: Bass, aged 23 years.
Marrin Sweeny, aged 20 years.
George Bonder aged 31 years.
John Caldwell, aged 21 years.
John Caldwell, aged 21 years.
Samnel Warmer, aged 30 years.
James Williams, aged 30 years. F Whitman, aged all years.

J. Simon, acrd 30 years
Robert Sources, aged 20 years.
S. W. agner, aged 21 years
Chile or Mr. Cross
W. B. Jineot.
John Davis, aged 2 years.
There were other burnials, but I gave you the names in

John bars, aged 1 years.

There were other burials, but I gave you the names in my letter of last evening.

I notice that my report of the Odd Fellows has been copied by nearly all the Northern papers, and it will not doubt relieve the enxiety of some at the North, who have friends here, to know that each Lodge in this city, of the I O.O.F., have for easy years appointed one of their members on a General Relief Committee. This Committee have charge of a fund, contributed by the various Lodges for the excharge of a fund, contributed by the various Lodges for the excharge of and nursed. In case of death of any stranger, who are members of the Order, and are sich, are taken charge of and nursed. In case of death of any stranger they are buried in a tomb in the Odd Fellow's Rest. The Committee have thus far had 33 brothers and their wives in charge. Only three have died. All have been very destitute, and have not had a cent to help themselves. A very few Lodges at the North have refunded the amount expended by the Committee for the relief of brothers of their Lodges; but others refuse to do so and complain of the large amount of money expended here for funeral expenses. I hope in future all the content of the content of the relief o expended here for funeral expenses. I hope in fature all Ledges will refund the amount expended for the relief of their members, as it is a severe tax on the time of the embers here, who do all they can for the reflect of sick rothers, and we should not be taxed with all the

I think livery doubtful if our city newspapers can con-I think it very doubtful if our city newspapers can continue their duity publication, as in nearly all the offices the most of the hands are sick, and it is with the great est difficulty they can get out a paper. The Workly Crescent was published on a half sheet on Saturday het Mr Hollmock, the luminess manager of The Program office, is sick with the fever. The funeral of Mr. Roboffice, is sick with the fever. The funeral of Mr. Robsoo, of the firm of Hobson & Allen took place this afternoon. Also that of Mrs. Benhs. Mrs. B. formerly kept

a boarding house in Philadelphia, and was mother of Mr. Delacroix, a merchant of that city.

I noted but few funorals to day, compared with other days, and no doubt there will be a great decline in the day's report of mortality. I do not think it possible for the number of deaths to reach he which as 20th and 2. e number of deaths to reach as high as 200 again any

y this senson. A great mistake has been made in giving the Howard Association credit for establishing the Hospitals. There are now five Hospitals for the sick, and three Asylums for orphans. They are called Howard Hospitals and reil and all the expenses will have to be paid by the the north, will go toward defraying the expenses

The Howard Association send all persons to the Hostals who are able to be removed.

A Catholic Society "St. Vincent de Paul" have A Catholic Society St. Vincent of Paul have agreed to take charge of all the orphan children, and they will be transferred to them to-morrow: the city will thus be relieved of the expense of the Asylams. There are many Societies here who are doing a vast smount of good, and their members devote day and

light to the sick and dying.
The following deaths have taken place to-day:
Virginia Warren, 22 years, Troy, N. Y.
John G. Brower, many years a resistent here; of yellow

fever.
Widlem son of David J. Wallace, born here: of yellow

Sarah E. Mount, 7 years a months, daughter of W. S. Mount, born here; of vellow fever.

Alexander Steven, of Scotland; of yellow fever. [New York papers arm-quested to copy.]

Mary Cornella Bufferd, born here, of yellow fever.

Succe Octavia McFadden, to years a native of Bailmore, and Sister of Charity; of yellow fever.

Sophia Dobbon, daughter of Mrs. Ann Law, born here; of values fever.

Four of the "Christian Brothers" died last week.

We daily hear of deaths from yellow fever on board of boats on their trip up river.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18-11 A M.
I inclose the official report, one day in alvance of To the surprise of every one, it is equal to that of

The report is the same as that of vesterday—asy 219 District A fire and of the manufacture as the four four of the contract of the

Commission Total Fer C) more Garen, No. 2.
Charity Harpital
St. Partick's
Carboile So. 1, 11d Disc.
Carboile So. 2, 11d Disc.
Carboile So. 2, 11d Disc.
St. Yamunt of Paril 11d Disc.
Laborette, I'van Disc. Total J. C. Schonne, M. D., Secretary Boart of Health.

The Yellow Exter at New-Orients—Frightful Increase.
NEW-ORLEASS, Muslay, Aug. 22, 1833.
The total number of interments reported yesterlay, the at inst., was 315, a fearful increase.

To day (Monday), the total number deaths reported was

St of which 565 were from yellow fever. Ald for New-Orleans Sufferers-New Cotton.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1853,
The Southern mall is through as far as Mobile.
Collections for the New Orleans aufferers confinus to be made in all the Southern ckies. \$1,500 additional were sent

from Baltimore to-day. The first bale of Georgia cotton, new crop, arrived at Atlanta on Tuesday.

LETTERS ON THE SOUTH No. IV.

the windows and doors all open at night, excepting the pensity. The negro understands that earables are not included in the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," and therefore appropriates all in that line he can lay hards me.

ands upon.

Their taste for good things is gratified at this season
y a grane banquet on almost every plantation. This is
ive by the master in honor of "laying by the erop" as is called-i. e., running over it with the ploughs for the st time-and as a celebration of the 4th July. Take the following as a sample: It was a barbache given by one of my friends to his servants on the 4th. There were present about a bundred white invited guests and own slaves only—some two or three handred in num.
The tables were spread under the shade of a fine grove, and were loaded with all the delicacies of the sea-

served precisely alike for white and black, except in matters of silver forks and the costlier Trie miship prevailed on all hands during the repast, after which the band—for they had an admirable one com-posed of "field hands"—was ordered. Taking its place between the two parties, partners were chosen, and off they started on the grass in the delightful old country dances. A merrier party you never saw. In the even-ing came a grand display of fire works. The entertain-ment cost the owner several hundred dollars, beside means, regetables. &c., of his own raising. The frolic was not only nominally given to the slaves, but they were treated by the whites in such a way as to make assurance

treated by the whites in such a way as to make assurance on that point doubly sure.

Riding through the country, you here and there descry a whitewashed hamlet half hidden among the trees, which the practiced eye knows to be a "quarter." If the day he a pleasantone, you see before the door of the largest house—which in its interior arrangement serves the double purpose of nursery and hospital—a troop of urchins disporting themselves after the manner of such under the ore of an areal woman. She purpose and cooks urchins disporting themselves after the manner of such, under the eye of an aged woman. She nurses and cooks for the children white their parents are afield. Often there are several of these supernumeraries engaged in friendly chat beneath the shade, while wreaths of such earl up from their of-replenished pipes. Louaging about the spet, or rolling upon their beds within, are such convalencing patients as may be on the sick list. Every planter and overseer has to be a sort of quack dictor able to prescribe in all ordinary cases. The chief difficulty in six areas is in the matter of dict. Granam would have remake converts among this people, for a negro cannot see how a little something to ear should hart would sever have converts among this people, by any gro cannot see how a little something to ear should hart a body. They will stuff, sick or well, and all hands in the quarter comove in evading the requisitions of distortion, shrewely judging if a man don't eat he will die. Not long since a "boy"—i. e. a man thirty years old—was recovering from a severe illness, and, while yet very weak, was enjoined by his master to observe a strict regimen for a few days, with the assurance of being then entirely well. Of course he promised implicit observed. strely well. Of course he promised implicit obe-ence. But before long he was seized with violent defice. But before tong he was setzed with viscour, a crimps, and collapse was ensuing, when the overseer, a sort of Thomps-hain quack poured lobelta down, and le, up came nearly a half peck of "corn field peas," pre-pared for him by one of his nurses, under the impres-sion that the poor thing needed a little nourishment. The boy's life was saved, but a large number fall vistims to the inordinate cravings of appetite and the firm persuasion that dieting is worse than death.

A little after the "crack of day" you will hear the oretreer's horn, calling all hands up. Presently the force is mustered, grouped according to their respective work, and off they start. The cooks at home prepare their meals, which are dispatched to the fields by a cart.

"An hoar or two by sun" they are called off to a shederected for the purpose in every field—and here, amid
nuch laughing and talking, breakfast is taken. Two hours, sometimes three, or even more, are given for resin "the heat of the day," and by sundown they are
marching home. Suppor they prefer to prepare, each
for himself. This meal often extends far into she night;
for nots ithetanding negroes love sleep, they love earling
and trolle better, and will often do with an incredibly small amount of the former for a long time, for the sak

the week are their own, beside the rest of Sunday. Puring their spare time the women wash for themselves and the men while the latter cultivate their own garden and cotton patches, and those of the women, by way if remomeration for the laundry service. Besides, they all make chickens, pigs, and such like, which they dispose of to the master or neighbors.

Here is an example of the manner in which the commercial transactions of negroes are managed on a well regulated plantation. Each negro works and gathers his cotton patch, and receives the weight from the overveet when it is "ginned." This memorandum is carried to the mistress who has Sambo credited with it. He then specifies what "extras" he wishes brought in return for his crop; and these are purchased when the turn for his crop; and these are purchased when the family supplies are laid in; or if he prefer, he is paid in family supplies are laid in; or if he prefer, he is paid in morey at market price. Thus each one has an account with "Missons" or "Massas." Then, hy way of regulating the police of the "quarter" and plucing mercantic operations upon a secure basis, a court is organized, of which the owner or his wife is judge; a sherrillis elected by the constituency; and in all cases of dispute a jury of six of the litigant's peers in emputebal—right to challenge being of course allowed—and the parties appear personally or by counsel. Queer pleading, you may be sure, then ensure. By the way, one of the funniest heads of the age might be written from notes obtained at the meetings of negroes in an "official expansity."

at the meetings of negroes in an "official expacity."
The decision of the jury is irrevocable, and the shariff proceeds to enforce the penalty. Frequently they have goods and chatters brought to the hammer. There is

goods and chatters brought to the hammer. There is not a little practise in these courts, for the slaves, like their betters, have a decided taste for law suits.

You would be amprised and amused to overlock some of the orders made out for Cuffey. Artificial flowers, white silk slippers,—nearly large enough for Goliath.—white gloves, etc., may often be seen in regulation for a hardel transfer. oridal troussessu.

Money is rarely a scarce commodity with negroes

They have a areat proclevity for traffic, and some of then es in a few years. But, as a general thing, fragelity word, the meaning of which is unknown and uncared

or by the race.

Family servants have much the feeling of old Scotch lans: lecutity with the interest of the owner, and family pride. They have one contempt for upstart neighbors the recent rich; and poor white folks are objects of su the recent rich; and poor white tolas are objects of su-preme decision. Their airs, in presence of such are lordly to baughtiness, and, when concellistory at all, it is after the most approved type of condescension. But to all the members of the family, their love is a blending of friendship and worship. They make far more of the children than of their own. I have seen nothing more beautiful than the sleepless care, and reverent devotion of an old negro muss, in tending her master's children; and these are amply rewarded by the life. I was present the other day at a conversation, it which a planter effered to sell out to a neighbor. "I "will take," said he, "five hundred thousand dollars for

"but tase, can be, "he intolered too said collars for "my thousand negroes and five plantations. Will self all I have, save the old woman that nursed me; and sake, you couldn't buy, with all your money."

Mamma is generally preferred by the children to the nother, and the Cook is the next favorite. Under the mother, and the Cook is the next favorite. Under the auspices of these wor hiss the youngsters dip their asheake into the pot liquer, relishing the greasy meal more than all the dainties of the table. The truest picture in Mrs. Stowe's book is that of Aunt Chloe, with Massa George in her cabin. It is diverting in the extreme to hear the old women in charge of the children lecture them: "vise wid 'em' and talk to "'em for dem own "good." They seem, at times, farious, but always whid up to jetting the "darking constant" here the up by letting the "darling creeters" have their own way.

A strong attachment likewise grows up between the boys and girls at the house and their young negro play-mates. Many a "tussel," and sometimes regular fight have they of the masculine gender: in which often as otherwise, the master comes off second best. But he would seem to seek redress at his father's, or any one's hand. If he can't whip Pete himself, he allows that gen-flemen to remain "cock of the walk."

Each child of the family has his body servent or her maio: and they grow up together in habits of intimery, unknown elsewhere, between persons in the same relative conditions. A son has been off a year or two at school, and is now

daily locked for. At length, the boat whistle appounds his approach. All hands leave work, and hasten to the larding. What whooping and yelling; as he quite the plank, what shaking hands, bugging and kissing. He cries, and shouts and dances; so do they. All "lear "round like wild," and have the "biggest furs in all "creation." Geoffrey Crayon ought to have witnessed a scene like this to have immortalized it in his sketch-

book.

The infirmities and peccadilloes of the white children are readily excused and invariably consculed by the servants, so that prants are practised with impainty in sight or at the expense of the kind-h arted retainers. The most reliable among them are the coal black. The farther from this has they recede, the shorted-lived, less hardy, more tricky they become. But mulattoes pride themselves amazingly upon their white blood. At a meeting between an Agent of the Colonization Society and a company of negroes, held some time since

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribuse.

DOWN SOUTH, Wednesday, July 20, 1852.

I have recently been in a neighborhood where a bugle call at twilight can be heard by 1,500 negroes in their cabins, while twenty-five would include all the whites for miles around; yet not a door is locked at night; I mean, of course, in the dwellings of the whites, so tranquil are their slumbers in the midst of their servants. In warm weather it is the custom in the country to leav

bones with his brothers, insisting that all "niggers' should go to "Afrikey, whar dey cum from."

VERMONT.

Water-Power-Indian Names and Legends-Factories B. W. Cattin's Flouring Mut-Mechanic Shop-Ba-siness, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tilbene.

WINDOWN! FALLS, Vi., Mender, Aug. 22, 1833.

The tumbling of the waters of Onion idiver over the rugged and romantic rocks at Windowski Falls, afferds one of he most picture-sque views and best water powers in the Green Mountain State. Both above and below this beautiful cascade, there is a large breadth of very fertile, intervale land, which produces most excellent crops and adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The Indians once cultivated many acres of this rich soil, and had large fields of con; but the red men have been driven from their fields and hunting grounds. The river here, after passing over one fall, sweeps to the south. driven from their fields and hunting grounds. The river here, after passing over one fall, sweeps to the south, through a tarrow, rock bound channel, and clunges over rocks which are upwards of thirty feet above the level of the water below. After fortaing a small island near the boiling bason, the waters wind their way through the intervale, some eight miles to the lake. Although the volume of water is not large, especially through the dry season, yet the peculiar formation of the rocks and the winding course and tapidity of the stream, being spread out into a wide sheet at the first fall, and narrowed up and made furious at the second fall, present a wild, commantic and beautiful scene, not often witnessed in a river of no larger volume. river of no larger volume.

wanter and occurrent scene, not often windessed in a river of no larger volume.

Winoaski, or Wa-hab-nooska, as the Indians pronounced it, is an Indian word, and means a kind of wild onton; that once grew upon the banks of this river. It is much to be regretted that the white inhabitants ever changed the name, for Wah-ah-nooska is decidedly more cuphonious, if less fragrams than Onion. I love the Indian names, and when spoken as the red men pronounced them, they fall musically upon the ear. About one century ago there was a severe battle between two tribeas of the natives near these Faits, in which many men were slain, at lesst, such is a tradition among the Indians, as lev. Mr. Williams, the reputed Dauphin of France, told me a few weeks since. He also related a story about "Rock Dunder," a bard Dutch name for a solitary rock that lifts its head a few feet above the waters of Lake Champlain some four miles south-west from the village of Burlington. The Indian name of this singular and solitary rock is "Rockee," which, being interpreted, means "the week or sirk man." The universe gaveit this name, because the water, when in metion by the winds, near rushes into the cracks and holes in the rock, and produces sounds which their wild and fertile imaginations have to those made by the sick and dying. Indian superstition converted this peculiar rock into a god, whose anger they were accustomed to appease a century ago by forming a circle round it with their cances, and showering upon its naked, cold head certain gifts. Hundreds of cances have thus cacircled this solitary rock at a time, while the superstitious owners offered their sacrifices at the shrine of this funcied flochoe, whose power they imagined could calm the rough waters of the lake, and smooth a passage way for their frail barks. But Indian names and legends have led me away from Wah ab-noosak Falls.

This fine water-power has never been improved as it might have been, or as its capacity would warrant. True,

This fine water-power has never been improved as it might have been, or asite capacity would warrant. True, there is a colton and woolen factory now in operation, row-mill, sash-factory, tunning lathes. &c., but H. W. Catlin's flouring-mill stands conspicuous among the works of improvement at this place. The old mill was burned a year or two ago, but another and a better one was creeked on the site, as if by the power of magic. The worthy and enterprising proprietor not only possessed the means, but the energy also to put up another on a large scale with all the modern improvements almost as soon as the grints ground at the old one was used up. This mill has eleven tun of stones, and large quantities of wheat from the West are here made into flour to feed the million. The whole business moves on as smoothly wheat from the West are here made into flour to feed the million. The whole business moves on as smoothly and regularly as clock work, and great quanticles of most excellent flour are turned out every week, employing many workmen and furnishing this region and the East with as good flour as can be found in any section of our country. The mill is several scories high, and the cleansing apparatus does its work most admirably. Such enterprises are worthy of record, and find an appropriate place in the columns of The New York Tribune, a fetural which has done notice agrees, but the barriers of the columns of the columns of the property of the barriers are given by the barriers are the columns of the property of the barriers are given by the barriers.

spyroprinte place in the columns of The New York Tribuse, a jointal which has done noble service for the laboring classes of our country, and realously advocates all salutary reforess.

Such being the character of The Tribuse, as everybody, and the rest of mankind, know, let me say a word for the information of those mechanics who love to work, but whose locations and business prospects do not come square up to their aspirations, and tell them that a few exterprising capitalists of Burlington Village have recently erected and finished a brick building, some five or six storks high, and 400 feet long, on the shore of the Lake near the Raiiroad Dépôts and steambout landings. A splendid steam engine is attached to the same, and everything is in line order for mechanical purposes of various kinds. Scores of spacious rooms with ateam power are now ready to be let at reasonable cents, and here mechanics, who love work and the Maine Law more than they do loading and the intoxicating cup, may find no ample field for their operations, and a just and sure reward for the ir professional labors. The location is an admirable one, and here Labor will find its reward. The people of Eurlington will receive those mechanics, who may be pleased to settle here, with open arms and generous heats. Let them come than for the same and may be pleased to settle here, with open arms and genmachinery is music to our oars.

GREAT FREE SOIL GATGERING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

correspondence of The N. Y. Trismae.

WOLFRORD' N.H., Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1832.

Spending a few weeks in New-Hampshire, by the inviation of a friend, I find myself here to day to attend the
reat gathering of the Free Democracy of this State. You have probably already noticed by the Free Soil ga-pers of this rection of the country that a call, for such a meeting has been circulated for several weeks past, and that Ex-Senator John P. Hale, and Gen. Henry Wilson, that Ex-Senator John P. Haie, and Gen Henry Wilson, of Masz, have bren annonced among the speakers who have engaged to be present. The object of the Convention is said to be to arouse the spirit of Freedom in the "Old Granite State," and to organize a system of operations for the coming year. It is hoped by the friends of Mr. Hele that he will retain his residence in this State, and that be may be returned by the next Legislature to the Senate of the United States again, to fill the vacance which will occur by the expiration of the term of Mr. Norris.

Norris.

Large numbers of people arrived last evening from different parts of the State, so that the hotels are crowded. The sail across Lake Winnipidiogec yesterday afternoon was delightful. It is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, the Indian name signifying, sheets of water in the world, the Indianname signifying, by interpretation, "The smile of the Great Spirit." It contains several bundred small islands, several of them containing a number of inbabitants and beautiful farms; and the ranges of mountains and buls, some of them seen in the distance, and others approaching near the borders of the take, impart great beauty and sublimity to the seen. The take is about 30 miles long, and two fine little steamboats, the Lady of the Lake and the Dower pla regularity between its various lactions. ver, ply regularly between its various landing places, Wolfero, Centre Harbor and Weir. In some respects, it surpasses Lake George in the beauty of its scene though its waters are not so clear, nor its mountain a nery so grand.

though its waters are not so clear, nor its mountain secnery so grand.

Lastevening a preliminary meeting of the Free Democrats was held in Academy Hall, which was entirely
filled, and speeches were made by several gendlemen, to
the great satisfaction of the audience. A number of
the speakers were working men, and the most energetic
purpose seemed to animate them to rescue the control
of the State from the dominion of Hankerism.

I should have mentioned that in our sail across the
Lake yesterday, we were accompanied by a fine military
band, composed of shoemakers, from Milford, dressed
however in becoming uniform, and said to be the best
band in the State, and every one of them Free Democrats. They are fine looking men, and come from a town
that has no run shops, and where the Pree Soil party is
in the ascendent and has every thing its own way. The
music added much to the pleasure of the sail.

On the boat I became acquainted with a colored man,

in the ascendent and has every thing its own way. The music added much to the pleasure of the sail.

On the boat I became acquainted with a colored man, a physician of Manchester Dr. Schuyler, who informed me that he had a successful practice among the white pepulation of the place, and that he had previously practiced a good many years in Worcester with equal success, among the white population of that city. It seemed to me so significant a fact of the passing away of a withed prejudice against the complexion of the African that is seemed to me worthy of record. He is as intelligent and educated man, about fifty years of age, of very dark skin, and was born in the family of General Schuyler, of New-York, his fagher and mether having been servants in the Schuyler family, from whom he derives his name. He has been a preacher in the Methodis connection, and is a worthy instance of the capacity of the black man for a better social desilar than they are permitted to attain in this country.

The mail is now closing, and I must finish this letter. When the multitude have assembled in the grove and the speeches are made I will forward by the next mail a true sketch of the occasion, and of some of the speeches. The day has opened finely, and the view of the Lako from the windows of the hotel is one of surpassing beauty. John G. Whittier, the poet, is here, and in better health than for some time past. It does one good to look upon his countenance, and contemplate his character. May he live to write many more of his voices "of Freedom."